Alberta's International Exports by Industry
A 10-Year Review, 2004 to 2014

August 17, 2015

Highlights:

Between 2004 and 2014, Alberta's international merchandise exports rose 91% to a record $121.4 billion. By comparison, exports from the rest of Canada rose only 15% over the same period. Although higher prices and volumes of crude oil exports were the main drivers of Alberta's export growth, the manufacturing sector and especially the agricultural sector also made sizeable contributions to overall export growth.

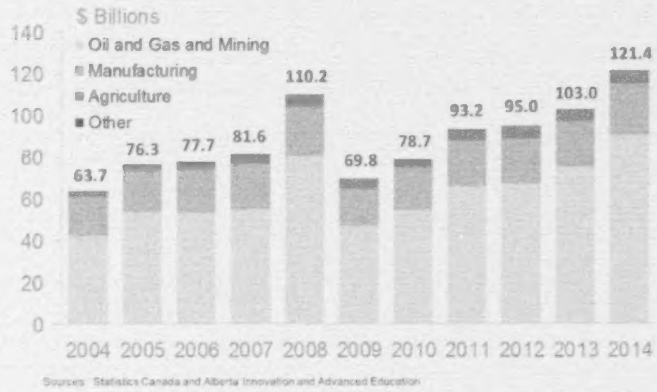
Alberta
Government

Overview

In 2014, the value of Alberta's merchandise exports reached a record $121.4 billion. Although the value of Alberta's commodity exports fell sharply by 37% during the global recession in 2009, export values have recovered all of their losses since then and now exceed the previous high of $110.2 billion registered in 2008. Between 2004 and 2014, Alberta exports rose 91%, while exports by the rest of Canada (i.e. Canada excluding Alberta) increased by a mere 15%. Alberta accounted for 25% of Canadian exports in 2014, up from 17% in 2004.

Most of the growth over the 10-year period was the result of a 114% jump in mining and oil and gas exports (Chart 1), as both prices and volumes of crude oil grew strongly over that period. While natural gas was the largest export commodity during the first two years of the period, its exports fell sharply between 2005 and 2012 before recovering some of its losses in 2013 and 2014 (Chart 3). Manufacturing exports grew by 32% between 2004 and 2014, and the agricultural sector[1] led all sectors with growth of 177%.

Chart 1
Alberta's Goods Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Export Volumes

Between 2004 and 2014, total export volumes rose an estimated 45%[2]. Exports of oil and gas and gas liquids rose 115% as volumes rose 59% during that time period. When we exclude oil and gas, export volumes for non-energy commodities rose 16%. For

Chart 2
Alberta's Major Exports in 2014
Total Commodity Exports: $121.4 Billion

Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

[1] This is the primary agricultural sector and does not include processed agri-foods.
[2] Growth in export volumes was derived by 1) multiplying the 2004 export volumes for individual commodities by their 2014 price levels, 2) summing up the re-estimated values for 2004 for these commodities, and 3) dividing the sum of the 2014 values by the re-estimated 2004 value.

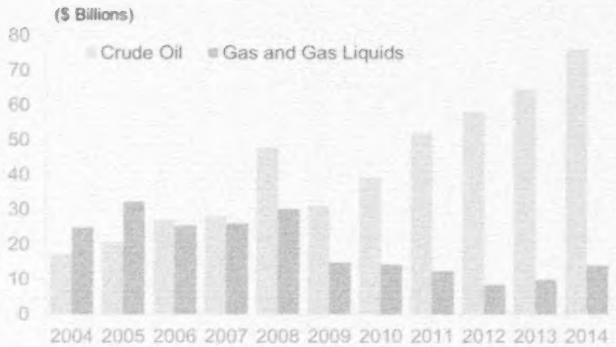
instance, export volumes of agricultural products, such as wheat, canola and cattle, doubled between 2004 and 2014. The manufacturing sector saw its export volumes rise only 7% over the past decade, but three of its sub-sectors had much stronger growth: volumes of machinery and transportation equipment almost doubled and fabricated metals volumes rose by more than one-half.

Mining and Oil and Gas[3]

Mining and oil and gas commodities account for the largest share of Alberta exports – this sector's share ranged from a low of 51.8% in 1998 (when crude oil and natural gas prices were low) to a high of 74.8% last year when both oil and gas prices were relatively high for most of the year and crude oil volumes reached record levels. In 2014, mining and oil and gas exports totaled $90.9 billion, a 20.6% increase over the previous year, and $10 billion more than the previous record value of $80.7 billion reached in 2008.

Between 2004 and 2014, the value of crude oil exports more than quadrupled to a record $76.2 billion. Oil volumes increased 109% over that period, with most of the volume growth coming from rising oil sands production. Oil export volumes have surged by 57% in the past four years as both conventional oil and oil sands production have increased. Oil prices peaked in 2008 and have tapered off since then, but still rose 112% between 2004 and 2014. Crude oil has been Alberta's largest export commodity since 2006 and by 2014 accounted for 63% of Alberta's merchandise exports.

Chart 3
Alberta's Oil and Gas Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Much of the volume growth for crude oil came from rising in-situ (or SAGD) oil sands production. Between 2004 and 2014 in-situ bitumen production more than tripled and now exceeds oil production from mining operations. Production of bitumen and synthetic crude oil from mining operations increased by one-half over the same period.

Prior to 2006, natural gas and gas liquids[4] were Alberta's top export commodity as a result of rising prices and volumes. However, since 2005 gas volumes have fallen by 32% as Alberta's conventional natural gas reserves are decreasing, while gas prices fell by 40% during that period

[3] The mining and oil and gas sector is dominated by energy commodities, such as crude oil, gas and gas liquids, coal and electricity, but also includes a few non-energy commodities such as peat and sulphur.
[4] Gas liquids include propane, butanes and other liquefied petroleum gases.

because of the US' huge shale gas reserves which had a downward impact on prices[5]. Between 2004 and 2014, the value of gas and gas liquids exports declined by 44% to $13.9 billion. Natural gas volumes fell by 31% during that period and gas liquids volumes by 27%, while gas prices were about 22% lower in 2014 than in 2004. However, the value of gas and gas liquids exports has risen by nearly two-thirds since 2012 because of higher prices.

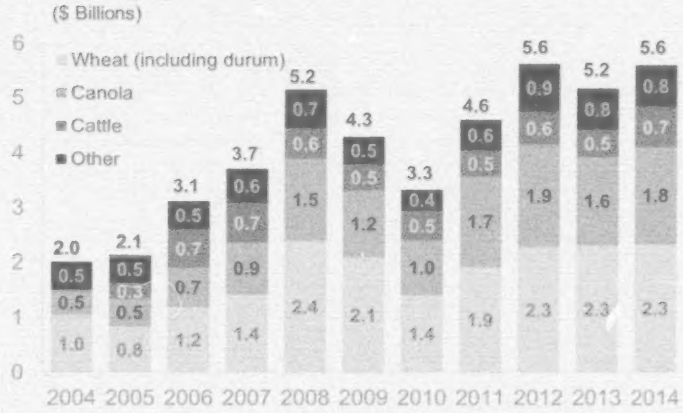
Other mining and oil and gas exports include sulphur and coal. Sulphur exports totaled $229 million in 2014, 11% less than the 2004 value of $256 million, and well below 2008's peak of $1.9 billion. The value of coal exports continued to rise, even during the recession, as a result of rising international bituminous coal prices, and reached a record level of $886 million in 2011 (up from $117 million in 2004), before declining to $443 million in 2014.

The main destination of Alberta mining and oil and gas commodities is the US, which accounted for 99% of energy exports in 2014, as virtually all oil and gas is shipped to the US. Nevertheless, exports to other destinations totaled about $770 million in 2014, as exports of coal and sulphur are destined primarily to non-US markets, such as China, Japan, South Korea, Brazil and Australia, and close to $250 million of crude oil was exported to a number of Asian countries and to Italy.

Primary Agriculture

Over the past 10 years, exports of unprocessed agricultural products nearly tripled to $5.6 billion, as a result of higher crop prices, a doubling of wheat volumes and a tripling of canola volumes, and also due to no cattle being exported in 2004 because of BSE. In 2014, crops accounted for about 85% of primary agricultural exports and live animals for 15%. Wheat is Alberta's largest agricultural export at $2.0 billion in 2014 (Chart 4), followed by canola ($1.8 billion), live cattle ($715 million) and durum wheat ($292 million).

Chart 4
Alberta's Agricultural Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Crop exports rose 148% between 2004 and 2014 to $4.7 billion. The value of crop exports is heavily influenced by local weather conditions and global prices (influenced by rising demand from

[5] Although export prices fell by 40% between 2005 and 2014, they increased significantly between 2012 and 2014.

emerging markets and for bio-fuels). Exports of wheat (excluding durum wheat) rose 145% over that period to $2.0 billion and canola exports quadrupled to $1.8 billion – both as a result of higher prices and volumes. Other crops, such as peas, barley and oats, also had strong export growth.

The value of livestock exports was highly volatile over the past decade, influenced by the BSE disease and mandatory Country of Origin Labelling regulations in the US. Livestock exports rose from $127 million in 2004 to $912 million in 2014. Live cattle exports reached $715 million in 2014, compared with no exports in 2004 because of BSE, and the value of hogs fell by 14% because of a decline in the average weight per hog.

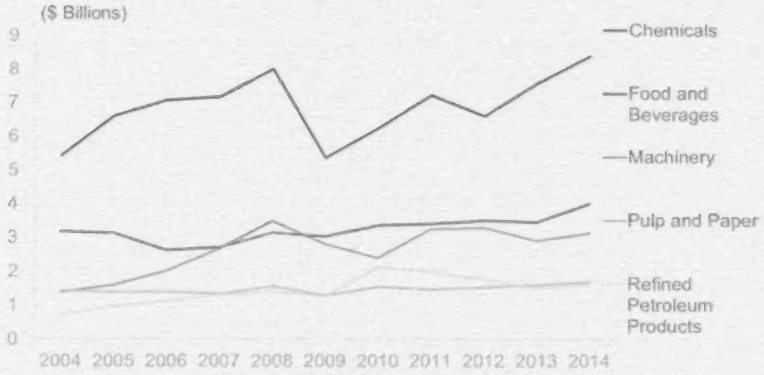
The largest market for Alberta's agricultural products is the US, which accounted 29% of exports in 2014. Other large customers include China (17% in 2014), Japan (13%), and Mexico (6%).

Manufacturing

After falling sharply in 2009, manufacturing exports rebounded by 35% between 2009 and 2014 to a record $24.2 billion and exceeded the 2004 level by 32%.

The chemical sector has maintained its number one spot throughout the entire period (Chart 5) and food, feed and beverages ranked second for most of the 11 years.

Chart 5
Alberta's Manufacturing Exports – Major Sectors



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

A number of other sectors saw strong growth between 2004 and 2014: machinery exports rose 125% to make machinery the third largest sector. Both that sector and fabricated metals, which rose 87%, grew strongly because of surging international demand for oil and gas field equipment. Alberta refineries exported $1.6 billion of petroleum products in 2014, a 122% increase from 2004 as prices nearly doubled over that period.

Chemicals

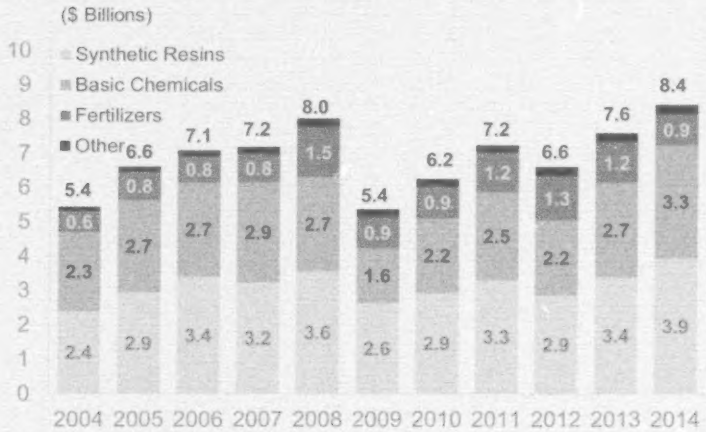
Starting in 2001, chemicals became Alberta's top manufacturing sector on an export basis and retained that position throughout the remainder of the period. Between 2004 and 2014 the chemicals sector accounted for roughly one-third of total manufacturing exports.

Between 2004 and 2014, exports of chemicals increased by 55% to $8.4 billion. It is estimated that only about 12% of the $3 billion increase in value over that period was the result of higher volumes and that higher prices accounted for 88% of the increase.

The largest sub-sector is synthetic resins and fibres (Chart 6), such as polyethylene, that accounted for 47% of chemical exports, followed by basic chemicals (petro-chemicals), such as ethylene glycol, with a 39% share, and fertilizers, such as anhydrous ammonia, with an 11% share.

Exports of synthetic resins rose by nearly two-thirds over the 2004 to 2014 period to $3.9 billion as volumes increased 9% and prices rose about 58%. Export volumes rose strongly between 2004 and 2007, but have declined somewhat since then due to a shortage of ethane feedstock. The largest commodities in 2014 were polyethylene ($1.2 billion) and other ethylene polymers ($2.5 billion).

Chart 6
Alberta's Chemical Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Exports of basic chemicals rose 44% between 2004 and 2014 to $3.3 billion: prices increased by about 15% and volumes by 25%. The largest commodities in 2014 were ethylene glycol ($1.5 billion), acyclic hydrocarbons ($782 million) and styrene ($426 million).

Exports of fertilizers rose 49% over the same period to $920 million, as a result of much higher prices; volumes fell 37%. The largest commodities in 2014 were anhydrous ammonia ($528 million) and urea ($242 million).

The main destination of Alberta chemicals is the US, which accounted for 84% of exports in 2014. Other large customers include China (9%) and Mexico (3%).

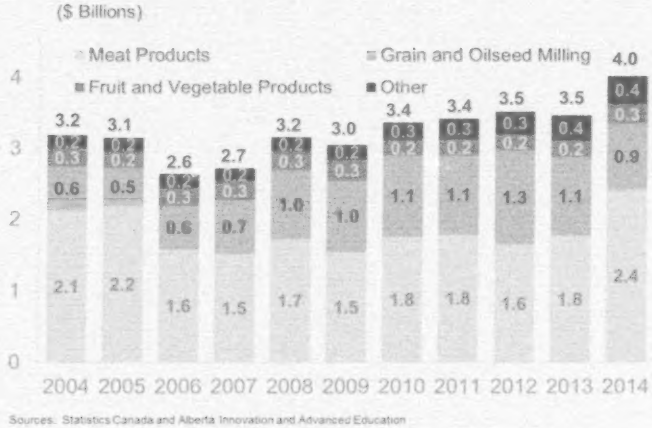
Food and Beverages

Exports of food and beverages rose 26% between 2004 and 2014, as volumes rose about 30% during that period while prices fell by less than 5%.

The largest sub-sector is meat products (Chart 7), which accounted for $2.4 billion or 60% of food and beverage exports in 2014. Beef exports totaled $1.4 million in 2014, a 48% increase from the $965 million of 2013 as both volumes and prices were higher. However, export values and volumes of beef were higher in 2004 than in 2014. Pork exports reached a record high of $468 million in 2014, also due to higher volumes and prices.

The grain and oilseed milling sub-sector exported $918 million in 2014, a 48% increase from 2004, as both prices and volumes rose during that period. However, all of this growth occurred during the first half of that period, as export values have fallen slightly since 2008. Canola oil exports nearly tripled between 2004 and 2012 to $814 million but have fallen sharply since then to an eight-year low of $325 million in 2014. Canola oil-cake and meal reached $274 million in 2014 and malt $226 million.

Chart 7
Alberta's Food and Beverage Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

The main destination of Alberta food and beverages is the US, which accounted for 56% of exports in 2014, down from a 61% share in 2004. Other large customers include Japan (12%), China (10%), Hong Kong (5%) and Mexico (4%).

Machinery

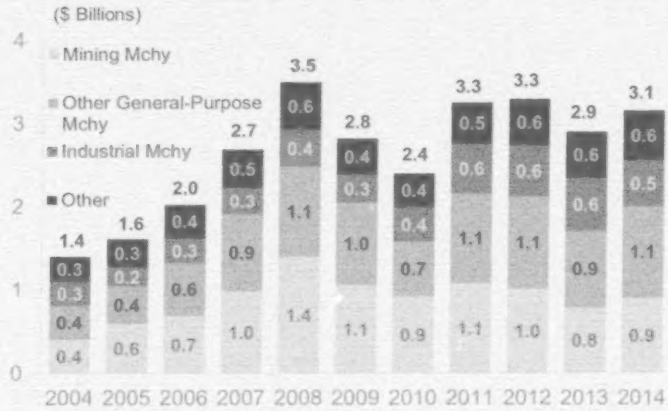
Exports of machinery increased by 125% between 2004 and 2014 as this sector is closely linked to the oil and gas sector. Machinery exports peaked at $3.5 billion in 2008, then declined sharply between 2008 and 2010. This sector's exports surged in 2011 to $3.3 billion, but they have been fairly flat since then.

The largest sub-sector in 2014 was general-purpose machinery with $1.1 billion in exports, a 166% increase from the 2004 value of $407 million. Oil field pumps and parts for pumps are the largest commodity group with $487 million in exports in 2014, followed by lifting, handling, loading or

unloading machinery including parts (e.g. well servicing rigs) at $235 million, pulleys and tackles and parts therefore at $145 million, and air and gas compressors at $118 million.

The second largest sub-sector is mining machinery, which is dominated by oil and gas related machinery in Alberta. This sub-sector accounted for $897 million in exports in 2014, up from $784 million in 2013, and more than double the $405 million in 2004. The largest export commodity group is oil and gas field boring and sinking machinery (including parts) with a value of $661 million in 2014, up from $233 million in 2004. The next largest export commodity group is derricks and cranes including parts ($94 million).

Chart 8
Alberta's Machinery Exports between 2004 and 2014



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Exports of industrial machinery totaled $548 million in 2014, up from $286 million in 2004. The largest commodity group is machines and mechanical appliances with individual functions, mainly oil and gas field wireline and down-hole equipment, with $487 million in exports in 2014.

The main destination of Alberta machinery is the US, which accounted for 66% of exports in 2014. Other large customers include Russia and China (4% each in 2014).

Paper Products and Wood Pulp

Exports of paper and wood pulp increased by 18.4% between 2004 and 2014 to $1.7 billion, the highest value since 2000. This relatively small 10-year increase is the result of a 15% jump in pulp prices, falling newsprint prices and a small increase in volumes of wood pulp. After falling by 18% in 2009 to a 12-year low because of the global recession, pulp and paper exports rose 32% between 2009 and 2014 on higher pulp prices and rising newsprint volumes.

The largest destination of Alberta pulp and paper is the US, which accounted for 58% of exports in 2014, followed by China (19%), Japan (10%) and South Korea (5%). Exports to the US increased by 37% over the 2004 – 2014 period and exports to China by 87%; exports to Japan were stable while exports to South Korea fell by more than one-half.

The largest export commodity group is wood pulp, with a value of $1.5 billion in 2014, up from $1.2 billion in 2004. During that time period, export volumes rose from about 2 million air dried

tonnes in 2004 to just over 2.1 million tonnes in 2014, and prices increased by about 15%. Other large export commodities include:

- Newsprint - $124 million in 2014
- Paper and paperboard - $31 million
- Sacks and bags - $25 million

Petroleum and Coal Products

Exports of refinery products nearly tripled between 2004 and 2010 to a record $2.2 billion, but have declined by 24% since then to $1.6 billion in 2014. Export volumes increased by 8% between 2004 and 2014, and prices more than doubled. The large jump in these exports between 2004 and 2010 was mainly the result of a more than doubling of export volumes of diesel fuel, gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, heating oil and bunker fuel oils. Export volumes of these commodities were unusually high in 2010 and have plummeted by about one-half since then.

The main destination of Alberta refinery products is the US, which accounted for 91% of exports in 2014, followed by China (3%). The US share was relatively stable over the 2004 – 2014 period, averaging 94% per year.

The largest export commodity group is petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, such as motor gasoline, diesel fuel and other fuel oils, with a value of $992 million in 2014, up from $399 million in 2004. Other large export commodities include:

- Petroleum bitumen (not raw bitumen but the refined product primarily used for asphalt) - $285 million in 2014
- Liquefied propylene, butylene and butadiene - $237 million
- Petroleum coke - $97 million

Primary Metals

Exports of primary metals (such as nickel and steel pipes) rose 14% between 2004 and 2014 to $1.1 billion. These exports peaked at $2.3 billion in 2007, but then declined by more than one-half between 2007 and 2009. They fell to a nine-year low of $1.1 billion in 2013 and increased only marginally in 2014 because of plummeting orders from China.

The top two destinations of Alberta primary metals are the Netherlands and the US, which accounted for 35% and 27%, respectively, of 2014 exports. Other major markets include Japan (8%), Belgium (7%) and Taiwan (4%). Exports to the Netherlands rose 138% over the 2004 to 2014 period, and exports to the US 85%. Exports to China surged between 2004 and 2007, from $31 million in 2004 to $332 million in 2007, but have fallen steadily since then to $16 million in 2014 as both prices and especially volumes of nickel plunged.

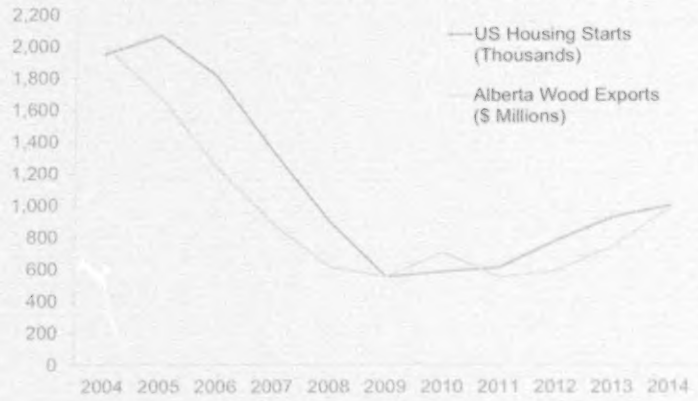
The largest export commodity group is nickel products, with a value of $653 million in 2014, up from $576 million in 2004. During that time period, export volumes rose from about 32 million kilograms in 2004 to 34 million in 2014, and prices rose about 5%. However, nickel prices fell by about one-half between 2007 and 2014. Other large export commodities include:

- Cobalt - $132 million in 2014 (down by almost one-half from 2004)
- Bars and rods of steel - $94 million
- Iron/steel casing and tubing used in drilling for oil or gas - $40 million
- Line pipe for oil or gas pipelines - $39 million
- Insulated coaxial cable - $26 million

Wood Products

After reaching an all-time high of $2.0 billion in 2004, exports of wood products (such as lumber and oriented strand board) declined by 72% between 2004 and 2011 to a 17-year low of $551 million, because of a similar decline in US housing starts over the same period (Chart 9). Although exports have risen 80% since 2011 to reach an eight-year high of $990 million in 2014 on an improving US housing market, they still declined by one-half between 2004 and 2014.

Chart 9
Alberta's Wood Product Exports and US Housing Starts



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education, and Moody's

The main destination of Alberta wood products is the US, which accounted for 94% of exports in 2014, followed by Japan (4%).

The largest sub-sector is sawmills and wood preservation, with a value of $620 million in 2014, up 20% from 2013, but 20% below its 2004 peak of $770 million. Lumber volumes fell by 37% between 2004 and 2009 and lumber prices by 38%. Export volumes rose 23% between 2009 and 2014, while export prices have risen by about 62% during that period.

Exports of the veneer, plywood and engineered wood products sub-sector have been even more volatile, tumbling from $1.1 billion in 2004 to $106 million in 2011. In 2014, the sub-sector's exports grew strongly by 75% to $308 million. Volumes of oriented strand board declined by 88% between 2004 and 2012, but more than tripled since then. Prices have risen strongly since the recession.

The sector's largest export commodities in 2014 include:

- Lumber - $590 million
- Oriented strand board - $250 million
- Fibreboard - $38 million
- Prefabricated buildings - $37 million

Transportation Equipment

Exports of transportation equipment (primarily aerospace equipment) nearly doubled between 2004 and 2014 to $806 million. This is the result of a very large increase in exports of turbo propellers and jets, from $168 million in 2004 to $487 million in 2014.

The main destination of Alberta transportation equipment is the US, which accounted for 68% of exports in 2014. Other markets include China (6%), Switzerland (4%) and Germany (3%).

The largest export commodity group is turbo propellers and jets, followed by:

- Motor vehicle parts - $91 million
- Special purpose motor vehicles (for the oil and gas sector) - $81 million

Fabricated Metals

Exports of fabricated metals (primarily iron and steel products, such as taps, cocks and valves, for oil and gas fields) almost doubled between 2004 and 2014 to $805 million.

The main destination of Alberta fabricated metals is the US, which accounted for 64% of exports in 2014, down from a 75% share in 2004. Other markets include China, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Thailand and Saudi Arabia (2% each in 2014).

The largest export commodity group is taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances (including parts), with a value of $345 million in 2013, up from $151 million in 2004. Other large export commodities include:

- Miscellaneous articles of iron and steel (such as casing heads and supports for tubes or pipes) - $134 million
- Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel - $58 million
- Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel - $45 million
- Springs and leaves (for springs) - $33 million
- Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel - $27 million

Computer and Electronic Products

Prior to 2006, communications equipment dominated Alberta's computer and electronics exports mainly because of the presence of NorTel in the province. However, this sector's exports have declined sharply, both because of the tech bust that took place after 2000 and NorTel's pulling out of the province. Exports of electronics peaked in 2000 at $4.5 billion, making it manufacturing's largest sector on an export basis in that year. Exports declined steadily since 2000 to $1.3 billion in 2004 and to a low of $551 million in 2010. During the past four years this sector has seen a small rebound in its exports to $674 million in 2014.

The main destination of Alberta's electronics is the US, which accounted for 57% of exports in 2014, down from an 88% share in 2004. Other markets include China (6%), the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates (3% each).

Back in 2004, $837 million or 64% of this sector's $1.3 billion exports were of telecommunication equipment (such as transmission equipment). Telecom exports now total about $84 million.

The largest export commodities in 2014 include:

- Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (e.g. gas or smoke analysis apparatus) - $108 million
- Surveying, meteorological or geophysical instruments - $104 million
- Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases - $103 million
- Radar apparatus and radio navigational aid apparatus - $69 million

Other Manufacturing

Some of the largest export commodities not included in the above categories are:

- Plastic tubes, fittings and pipes and hoses - $122 million in 2014
- Boards, panels and other bases for electric control or the distribution of electricity - $85 million
- Metal furniture - $79 million
- Plastic plates, sheets, film, foil and strip - $56 million
- Fibreglass insulation - $41 million
- Primary cells and batteries, lithium - $41 million

Summary

Although much of Alberta's success in shipping its goods to international markets is tied to rising prices and volumes of crude oil, especially from the oil sands, many other sectors also saw strong export gains during the past decade. The value of Alberta's goods exports rose 91% between 2004 and 2014, much of it as a result of a 115% rise in crude oil and natural gas and gas liquids exports

due to higher oil prices and volumes. However, the fastest growth was registered by primary agriculture, which saw its exports rise 177% in value between 2004 and 2014. Manufacturing exports rose 32% on strong growth in the chemical, machinery, refined petroleum products, transportation equipment and fabricated metals sub-sectors.

When we strip out the impact of rising or falling export prices over the 10-year period, Alberta's export volumes have increased by an estimated 45% during that period, mainly as a result of a 59% volume increase for oil, gas and gas liquids and a doubling in primary agricultural exports.

Looking forward, Alberta exports are on a downward trend in 2015 and are down by 22.4% in the first half of this year compared with the same period of 2014. This decline is the result of falling oil and gas prices caused by rapidly rising output in the US due to fracking in shale oil and gas areas. Alberta exports of commodities other than oil and gas are stable so far this year. Although oil and gas prices are forecast to rise gradually above their current low levels total Alberta exports are still expected to be sharply lower in calendar year 2015 than in 2014.

Alberta International Exports by Industry

EXPORTS By Industry ($Millions)	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	%Change 2004-2014	%Change 2013-2014
Primary Agriculture	2,018.5	4,286.6	3,328.3	4,595.6	5,620.5	5,165.7	5,598.4	177.4%	8.4%
Crops	1,891.0	3,703.2	2,685.6	4,017.4	4,907.7	4,541.2	4,686.5	147.8%	3.2%
Livestock	127.5	583.3	642.7	578.2	712.9	624.5	911.9	615.5%	46.0%
Primary Forestry	8.9	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	-67.6%	5.7%
Mining & Energy	42,425.1	46,907.7	54,724.2	65,901.6	67,357.9	75,339.3	90,864.0	114.2%	20.6%
Crude Oil	17,107.1	31,171.1	39,201.6	51,990.0	57,950.4	64,440.8	76,200.6	345.4%	18.2%
Natural Gas & Natural Gas	24,898.4	14,798.8	14,280.2	12,332.3	8,408.5	9,977.3	13,919.3	-44.1%	39.5%
Coal	116.8	585.2	729.5	886.4	661.8	645.1	443.6	279.7%	-31.2%
Sulphur	256.0	287.2	452.0	638.2	273.0	219.8	229.0	-10.6%	4.2%
Other Mining & Energy	46.8	65.4	60.8	54.7	64.4	56.4	56.4	20.6%	0.0%
Manufacturing	18,409.6	17,887.5	20,086.1	22,019.2	21,338.4	21,781.4	24,221.4	31.6%	11.2%
Chemicals	5,426.6	5,362.0	6,245.2	7,233.5	6,601.1	7,584.6	8,406.2	54.9%	10.8%
Food, Feed, & Beverage	3,181.2	3,046.4	3,361.3	3,412.6	3,513.3	3,460.4	4,011.0	26.1%	15.9%
Machinery	1,400.5	2,813.9	2,397.5	3,252.6	3,292.8	2,902.4	3,145.3	124.6%	8.4%
Petroleum & Coal Products	734.3	1,271.3	2,151.9	2,000.9	1,785.4	1,510.1	1,627.7	121.6%	7.8%
Paper Products & Wood Pulp	1,442.1	1,289.1	1,563.3	1,476.9	1,549.0	1,600.6	1,707.9	18.4%	6.7%
Primary Metal Products	996.3	1,091.3	1,373.3	1,473.3	1,208.0	1,072.8	1,131.6	13.6%	5.5%
Wood Products	1,999.7	555.6	707.3	551.3	590.5	743.1	989.7	-50.5%	33.2%
Electronic Products	1,313.9	556.2	550.9	603.4	674.9	705.9	674.1	-48.7%	-4.5%
Transportation Equipment	405.2	503.2	473.4	553.4	568.4	687.1	805.8	98.9%	17.3%
Fabricated Metal Products	431.5	633.6	575.6	683.7	782.3	684.6	805.1	86.6%	17.6%
Plastics & Rubber Products	226.6	183.8	189.8	245.0	282.3	312.7	313.9	38.6%	0.4%
Electrical Equipment	284.4	217.1	216.7	251.2	218.6	244.9	282.6	-0.6%	15.4%
Non-Metal Mineral Products	259.3	116.6	97.6	82.2	88.4	82.6	104.3	-59.8%	26.3%
Furniture & Related Products	159.4	100.9	82.7	93.5	81.7	82.6	126.9	-20.4%	53.6%
Other Manufacturing	148.4	146.6	99.7	105.7	101.7	107.0	89.2	-39.9%	-16.6%
Other Exports	825.5	760.9	601.6	697.1	729.1	717.9	761.9	-7.7%	6.1%
Total Goods Exports	63,687.6	69,846.3	78,743.2	93,216.8	95,048.5	103,007.0	121,448.6	90.7%	17.9%

Source: Statistics Canada. Industry aggregations by Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education